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REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES*

(covering its work during 1990)

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CHAPTER IX

EAST TIMOR, GIBRALTAR, NEW CALEDONIA, WESTERN SAHARA, ANGUILLA, BERMUDA, BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, CAYMAN ISLANDS, MONTSERRAT, PITCAIRN, ST. HELENA, TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, TOKELAU, AMERICAN SAMOA, GUAM, UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS, TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

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* This document contains chapter IX of the Special Committee's report to the General Assembly. The general introductory chapter will be issued under the symbol A/45/23 (Part I). Other chapters of the report will be issued under the symbol A/45/23 (Parts II-V and VII-VIII). The complete report will be issued subsequently as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/45/23).

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A. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 1362nd meeting, on 22 January 1990, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1718), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the following 17 Territories as separate items and to allocate them for consideration in its plenary meetings and the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, as indicated.

Question	Allocation
East Timor	Plenary
Gibraltar	"
New Caledonia	"
Western Sahara	"
Tokelau	Sub-Committee on Small Territories
Cayman Islands	"
Pitcairn	"
Bermuda	"
Turks and Caicos Islands	"
St. Helena	"
Anguilla	"
British Virgin Islands	"
Montserrat	"
American Samoa	"
Guam	"
United States Virgin Islands	"
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	"

2. The present chapter contains an account of the Special Committee's consideration of the above-mentioned Territories (see sect. B), as well as its recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session (see sect. C). Accounts of the Committee's consideration of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and Namibia are set out in chapters X and XI of the present report (A/45/23 (Parts VII and VIII)) respectively.

3. In its consideration of the items, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 44/101 of 11 December 1989 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 11 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in

particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolutions 44/88 to 44/99 of 11 December 1989 and decisions 44/402 of 22 September 1989 and 44/426 to 44/428 of 11 December 1989 relating to the items. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as Assembly resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration.

4. In their capacity as the administering Powers concerned and in accordance with established procedures, the delegations of New Zealand, Portugal and the United States of America continued to participate in the work of the Special Committee, New Zealand in relation to Tokelau, Portugal to East Timor and the United States to American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands and Guam. The latter delegation did not take part in the Committee's consideration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

5. The delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administering Power concerned, did not participate in the Special Committee's consideration of the Territories under its administration. 1/

6. In its reports on the Territories under United Kingdom administration, the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, recalling that it had been the established procedure for the administering Power to participate in the consideration of the Territory under its administration and bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the General Assembly resolutions, particularly those that had invited all States to co-operate fully with the Special Committee in the fulfilment of its mandate, expressed its regret at the non-participation of the United Kingdom and the negative impact that that had on its work. In that regard, the Sub-Committee stressed the importance of multilateral efforts within the framework of the United Nations for the solution of the remaining problems of decolonization. It reiterated its appeal to the administering Power to reconsider its decision and to resume its participation in the work of the Special Committee, and called upon the administering Power to provide detailed and up-to-date information under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations.

7. In a related context, the Special Committee, at its 1365th meeting, on 6 August, adopted a resolution on the question of sending visiting missions to Territories (A/AC.109/1046) by which, in "reiterating its regret at the decision in 1986 of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland not to take part in the work of the Special Committee and noting with concern that the non-participation of the United Kingdom has, since then, made it difficult for the Special Committee to conduct a thorough review of developments in the Territories under the administration of the United Kingdom", the Committee called upon the administering Powers "to co-operate or continue to co-operate with the United Nations by receiving United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration" and upon those administering Powers that were not participating in the work of the Special Committee "to reconsider their decisions and to take an active part in the work of the Committee". 2/

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B. CONSIDERATION BY AND DECISIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. East Timor

8. The Special Committee considered the question of East Timor at its 1363rd and 1366th to 1368th meetings, between 1 and 9 August 1990.

9. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1037 and Add.1), as well as communications received from Indonesia (A/AC.109/1045 and Add.1).

10. At its 1363rd and 1366th meetings, on 1 and 8 August, respectively, and following statements by the representative of Indonesia (A/AC.109/PV.1363 and 1366), the Special Committee granted the requests for hearing from the following petitioners and heard their statements at the meetings indicated below:

Petitioner	Meeting
Mr. Douglas McGregor, on behalf of Hobart East Timor Committee	1367th
Ms. Sidney Jones Asia Watch	1367th
Mr. Michel Robert Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples (MRAP)	1367th
Ms. Paulette Geraud Association de solidarité avec le Timor oriental	1367th
Mr. William Ripley East Timor Alert Network	1367th
Mr. René Barreau International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples	1367th
Mr. Alexander George The Indonesian Human Rights Campaign (TAPOL)	1367th
Mr. John Taylor, on behalf of the Catholic Institute for International Relations	1367th
Reverend Paul Moore, Jr. Fund for Free Expression	1367th
Mr. Geoffrey Robinson, on behalf of Amnesty International	1367th

Petitioner	Meeting
Mr. Hasjrul Junaid, on behalf of The Komitee Indonesia, the XminusY Movement and the East Timor Group Holland	1367th
Sister Mary Beth Reissen Pax Christi International	1368th
Mr. Jose Luis Guterras Frente Revolucionária de Timor Leste Independente (FRETILIN)	1368th
Ms. Laurie Ferguson Parliamentarians for East Timor, Australia's Commonwealth Parliament	1368th
Ms. Jean Inglis Free East Timor Japan Coalition	1368th
Ms. Yasuko Takemura Member of the House of Councillors of the Japanese Diet and of the Diet Members Forum on East Timor in Japan	1368th
Mr. Ray Funk Member of Parliament, Prince Albert Churchill River, Canada	1368th
Mr. Antonio María Pereira Social Democratic Party, Special Committee for the Situation in East Timor of the Portuguese Parliament	1368th
Mr. Raúl Fernando Souselo de Brito Socialist Party, Special Committee for the Situation in East Timor of the Portuguese Parliament	1368th
Mr. Rui José Santos Silva Democratic Renovation Party, Special Committee for the Situation in East Timor of the Portuguese Parliament	1368th
Mr. Luis Paulo Commission for the Rights of the Maubere People	1368th
Mr. João Carrascalao União Democrático Timorense (UDT)	1368th

11. At the 1367th meeting, on 9 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegation of Cape Verde had expressed the wish to participate in the Committee's consideration of the item. The Committee decided to accede to the request.

12. At the 1368th meeting, on the same day, the representative of Cape Verde, on behalf also of Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1368). Statements were also made by the representatives of Portugal, as the administering Power, and Indonesia (A/AC.109/PV.1368).

Decision of the Special Committee

13. At its 1368th meeting, on 9 August 1990, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to continue consideration of the item at its next session, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give in that connection at its forty-fifth session.

2. Gibraltar

14. The Special Committee considered the question of Gibraltar at its 1376th meeting, on 20 August 1990.

15. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1044).

Decision of the Special Committee

16. At its 1376th meeting, on 20 August 1990, taking into account related developments, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to continue its consideration of the item at its next session, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give in that connection at its forty-fifth session and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly.

3. New Caledonia

17. The Special Committee considered the question of New Caledonia at its 1363rd and 1369th meetings, on 1 and 13 August 1990, respectively.

18. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1041 and Corr.1) and a draft resolution submitted by Fiji (A/AC.109/L.1744).

19. At its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Special Committee granted requests for hearing to Mr. Yann Célene Uregei, Front uni de libération Kanak (FULK); and Mr. Paul Neaoutyine, Front de libération nationale Kanak socialiste (FLNKS). At the 1369th meeting, on 13 August, statements were made by Mr. Rock Wamytan, on behalf of FLNKS, and Mr. Uregei (A/AC.109/PV.1369).

20. At the 1369th meeting, on 13 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegation of Vanuatu had expressed the wish to participate in the Committee's consideration of the item. The Committee decided to accede to the request.

21. At the same meeting, the representative of Fiji made a statement, in the course of which he introduced draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1744 (A/AC.109/PV.1369).

22. At the same meeting, the representative of Vanuatu, on behalf of the South Pacific Forum members that are Members of the United Nations, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1369).

Decision of the Special Committee

23. At its 1369th meeting, on 13 August 1990, the Special Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1744 without objection. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1049) is reproduced below (see also para. 114, draft resolution I):

> The Special Committee,
>
> Having considered the question of New Caledonia,
>
> Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination,
>
> Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,
>
> Noting the positive measures that continue to be pursued in New Caledonia by the French authorities, in co-operation with all sectors of the population, to promote political, economic and social development in the Territory, in order to provide a framework for its peaceful progress to self-determination,
>
> Acknowledging the close links between New Caledonia and the peoples of the South Pacific, and the positive actions of the French authorities to facilitate the further development of those links,
>
> 1. Urges all the parties involved, in the interest of all the people of New Caledonia, to maintain, in a spirit of harmony, their dialogue;
>
> 2. Invites all the parties involved to continue promoting a framework for the peaceful progress of the Territory towards an act of self-determination in which all options are open, and which would safeguard the rights of all New Caledonians;
>
> 3. Decides, subject to any directives which the General Assembly may give at its forty-fifth session, to continue to consider the item at its next session.

24. On 24 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1049) was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of France for the attention of his Government.

4. Western Sahara

25. The Special Committee considered the question of Western Sahara at its 1363rd and 1376th meetings, on 1 and 20 August 1990, respectively.

26. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1048 and Corr.1/Rev.1).

27. At its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Special Committee granted a request for hearing to Mr. Madjid Abdullah, Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (POLISARIO). Mr. Mansur Omar, on behalf of the Frente POLISARIO, made a statement at the 1376th meeting, on 20 August (A/AC.109/PV.1376).

28. At the 1376th meeting, on 20 August, the representative of Cuba made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1376).

Decision of the Special Committee

29. At its 1376th meeting, on 20 August 1990, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to give consideration to the item at its next session, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give in that connection at its forty-fifth session and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly.

5. Anguilla

30. The Special Committee considered the question of Anguilla at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990.

31. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1026) and on foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/1035).

32. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1726), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

33. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

Decision of the Special Committee

34. At its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 114, draft resolution II):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of Anguilla of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee also reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Anguilla to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Anguilla themselves to determine freely their future political status. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration.

(5) The Special Committee notes that the Government of the United Kingdom has agreed to several of the changes recommended by the Anguilla House of Assembly, based on the report of the Constitution Review Committee which was appointed in 1985 to consider constitutional changes. The Committee notes, however, that the administering Power has not changed its position regarding the restriction or delegation to ministers of the territorial Government, of any or all of the Governor's special responsibilities without setting a time-frame for independence.

(6) The Special Committee notes that the changes agreed upon have been referred to the legal advisers of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, who were instructed to begin work on the amendments, with a view to implementing them in early 1990, and that in January 1990 a government delegation visited London to discuss with officials of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office the amendments to the Constitution.

(7) The Special Committee notes the results of the general elections of 29 February 1989 and the statement of the Chief Minister that the Government of Anguilla had no intention of moving towards independence during its current term of office.

(8) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of Anguilla and calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification.

(9) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources. In this connection, the Committee takes note of reports of the possible sale of one of Anguilla's offshore islands to an international group of bankers and agrees to keep the situation under review.

(10) The Special Committee calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory. In this respect, the Committee notes with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to the development of the Territory.

(11) The Special Committee notes that the Territory was considering undertaking a comprehensive review of current banking, companies, insurance and trust legislation and expresses the hope that such a review would facilitate efforts to combat effectively the problem of money laundering in the Territory. It further notes that the Territory became a member of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank in 1987.

(12) The Special Committee once again expresses its concern over the continued illegal operations of foreign fishing vessels within the territorial waters and the offshore fishing banks. The Committee stresses that this uncontrolled exploitation could deplete current fish stocks and adversely affect future yields. The Committee welcomes the measures taken by the Government and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States designed to protect and conserve the Territory's marine resources and to control the activities of illegal foreign fishermen in the area.

(13) The Special Committee notes the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development and in the activities of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, a subsidiary body of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. In this connection, the Committee reiterates the recommendation of the Visiting Mission in 1984, that the administering Power should continue to make every effort to facilitate and encourage the participation of representatives of the Territory in regional and international organizations.

(14) The Special Committee notes the importance that the territorial Government attaches to an efficient and effective civil service and urges the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, the assistance necessary for increased employment of the local population in the civil service, as well as in managerial, technical and other sectors of the economy.

(15) The Special Committee notes with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and money-laundering activities and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to combat the drug problem in all its aspects within the Territory.

(16) The Special Committee, recalling that a United Nations mission visited the Territory in 1984 and bearing in mind that visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

35. On 24 August 1990, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

6. Bermuda

36. The Special Committee considered the question of Bermuda at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990.

37. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1025), military activities (A/AC.109/1027) and on foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/1028).

38. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1727), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

39. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

Decision of the Special Committee

40. At its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 114, draft resolution III):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of Bermuda of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee reiterates further that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Bermuda to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to determine their future political status. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration.

(5) The Special Committee notes that, following the general elections of 1989 during which the ruling United Bermuda Party retained power in the House of Assembly despite the loss of eight seats, its leader, the Prime Minister, stated that the question of independence was no longer a major issue because the majority of the people did not seem to want independence at present. The Committee also notes that the leader of the largest opposition party, the Progressive Labour Party, considers that independence would help to unify the people of Bermuda. In this connection, the Committee notes that the Governor of Bermuda stated that the Government of Bermuda recognized that it had a responsibility to obtain pertinent information on the question of independence should circumstances change.

(6) The Special Committee reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

(7) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve Bermuda in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(8) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the adminsitering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Committee recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development. In this connection, the Committee notes that in January 1988, the Government of Bermuda started work on a new development plan for the Territory with a view to involving the public as closely as possible in its preparation.

(9) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

(10) The Special Committee calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory. In this respect, the Committee notes with appreciation the

continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to the development of the Territory.

(11) The Special Committee notes with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug activities and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to combat the drug problem in all its aspects within the Territory.

(12) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

41. On 24 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

7. British Virgin Islands

42. The Special Committee considered the question of the British Virgin Islands at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990.

43. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1021).

44. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1728), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

45. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

Decision of the Special Committee

46. At its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 114, draft resolution IV):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the British Virgin Islands of their inalienable right to self-determination

and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee reiterates further that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the British Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and in this connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination.

(5) The Special Committee takes note of the announcement on 22 December 1987 by the territorial Government that it would introduce legislation to revise the electoral laws of the Territory to provide for continuous voter registration.

(6) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

(7) The Special Committee welcomes the contribution to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional organizations, including the Caribbean Development Bank, and urges those organizations to intensify their measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic development of the British Virgin Islands.

(8) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Committee calls upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to broaden the economic base of the Territory through diversification and, in that connection, further calls upon the administering Power to continue to increase its assistance to the Territory in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the economy.

(9) The Special Committee notes the severe effects of hurricane Hugo on the Territory's economy, particularly on its infrastructure, agriculture and tourism sectors, as well as the adverse consequences of the hurricane on the Government's economic diversification efforts.

(10) The Special Committee recalls General Assembly resolution 44/3 of 12 October 1989 entitled "Emergency assistance to Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis" which,

inter alia, urges all States, as a matter of urgency, to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in those countries affected by hurricane Hugo. The Committee also recalls resolution 44/95 of 11 December 1989 on the question of the British Virgin Islands in which the Assembly urges Member States and specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend all possible assistance with a view to rehabilitating and reconstructing the Territory, which was devasted by hurricane Hugo.

(11) The Special Committee notes that domestic fishing output continues to be hampered by the sophisticated techniques of foreign vessels. The Committee reiterates its concern over the continued illegal operations of foreign fishermen and stresses that this uncontrolled exploitation could deplete current fish stocks and adversely affect future yields. In this connection, the Committee calls upon the administering Power to continue to assist the territorial Government in controlling the illegal operations of foreign fishing vessels in the Territory's waters.

(12) The Special Committee notes the continued participation of the Territory in regional organizations, including the Caribbean Development Bank. The Committee further notes the participation of the Territory in international organizations, including the Caribbean Group for Co-operation for Economic Development, sponsored by the World Bank, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and its subsidiary bodies, and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to continue to facilitate the further participation of the British Virgin Islands in those organizations and in other organizations of the United Nations system.

(13) The Special Committee notes that expatriates still account for a large share of the employed labour force and that there is a critical need for the training of nationals in the technical, vocational, managerial and professional fields. The Committee takes note of the policy of the Government to improve the education and qualifications of the Territory's human resources and, in that connection, welcomes the establishment of the British Virgin Islands College, which would meet the needs of the public and private sectors of the Territory. The Committee reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate the adoption of a human resources training programme, in order to expand the participation of the local population in the decision-making process in all sectors and to fill managerial and technical positions with local persons.

(14) The Special Committee notes with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug-trafficking and money-laundering activities and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to combat the drug problem in all its aspects within the Territory.

(15) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing at first hand the situation prevailing in Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee reiterates the view that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands should be kept under review.

47. On 24 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

8. Cayman Islands

48. The Special Committee considered the question of the Cayman Islands at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990.

49. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on the latest developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1019) and on foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/1020).

50. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1729), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

51. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

Decision of the Special Committee

52. At its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 114, draft resolution V):

> (1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.
>
> (2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Cayman Islands of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.
>
> (3) The Special Committee reiterates further that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Cayman Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.
>
> (4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them

in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration.

(5) The Special Committee notes that expatriates still account for a large share of the employed labour force and that there is a critical need for the training of nationals in the technical, vocational, managerial and professional fields. In this connection, the Committee takes note of the efforts of the territorial Government to implement its localization programme to promote increased participation of the local population in the decision-making process in the Cayman Islands. It calls upon the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to facilitate the expansion of the current localization programme.

(6) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. In this connection, the Committee recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development. Noting the steps taken by the territorial Government to promote agricultural production, the Committee calls on the administering Power to provide the necessary assistance in this field so as to solve the serious problem of the Territory's heavy dependence on imported foodstuffs.

(7) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources. In this connection, the Committee takes note of reports of growing concern in the Territory over the sale of land to foreign investors and expresses its concern that property and land development continue to be controlled largely by foreign investors.

(8) The Special Committee calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory. In this respect, the Committee notes with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to the development of the Territory.

(9) The Special Committee notes with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug smuggling, money laundering and other illicit activities and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to combat these problems in all their aspects within the Territory. The Committee takes note of the extension to 25 November 1988 of the 1984 Narcotics Agreement between the Cayman Islands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America and notes further that there has been mutual co-operation in this regard. The Committee also takes note of the signing in November 1989 at Miami, Florida, United States, by the Government of the Cayman Islands, together with 18 other countries of the region, of a Caribbean customs agreement entitled "Memorandum

of Understanding regarding Mutual Assistance and Co-operation for the Prevention and Repression of Customs Offences in the Carribean Zone", referred to as "MOU", which is aimed at preventing problems arising from the smuggling of funds, money laundering and false invoicing, as well as the detection of various kinds of white-collar fraud and the interdiction of illegal drugs.

(10) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

53. On 24 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

9. Montserrat

54. The Special Committee considered the question of Montserrat at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990.

55. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1031) and on foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/1032).

56. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1730), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

57. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

Decision of the Special Committee

58. At its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 114, draft resolution VI):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of Montserrat of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee reiterates further that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Montserrat to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to determine their future political status. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration.

(5) The Special Committee takes note of the constitutional developments that have been taking place in the Territory as well as the conclusion, on 13 February 1990, of the consultations between the administering Power and the territorial Government on matters referring to the new Constitution.

(6) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. In this connection the Committee reiterates the importance of diversifying the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development.

(7) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to own and dispose of its natural resources, including its marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

(8) The Special Committee notes the observation of the Caribbean Development Bank that emigration would exacerbate the shortage of human resources and urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to provide incentives to assist nationals in finding better opportunities at home and to attract qualified nationals from abroad.

(9) The Special Committee emphasizes the importance of taking measures to broaden the educational programme and notes with satisfaction the policy of the Government to develop the Territory's human resources through the rationalization of the educational system. In this regard, the Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue to provide the necessary assistance to the Territory.

(10) The Special Committee expresses its sympathies to the people of Montserrat for the devastation wrought on the Territory by hurricane Hugo in 1989 and welcomes the assistance extended to the Territory by the administering Power, other Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system.

(11) The Special Committee notes that, owing to the magnitude of the devastation in Montserrat, the Territory will require substantial assistance in its rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts. In this regard, the Special

Committee urges the administering Power, other Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system to continue to contribute generously to such efforts, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/3 of 12 October 1989.

(12) The Special Committee welcomes the contribution to the development of the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and all specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat. In this regard, the Committee calls upon these and other international and regional organizations, as well as donor Governments, to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social development of the Territory.

(13) The Special Committee reiterates that, since the administering Power withdrew the associate membership of Montserrat from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1983, the Territory has not been able to benefit fully from the activities of that agency. The Committee, noting the interest of the Government of Montserrat in readmission of the Territory as an associate member of the agency and noting with concern that no action has been taken in this regard, once again reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take urgent steps to facilitate such readmission.

(14) The Special Committee recalls that United Nations missions visited the Territory in 1975 and 1982. Mindful that visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

59. On 24 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

10. Pitcairn

60. The Special Committee considered the question of Pitcairn at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990.

61. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1015 and Corr.1).

62. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1731), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

63. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

Decision of the Special Committee

64. At its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee and approved the draft consensus contained therein. The consensus reads as follows (see also para. 115, draft decision I):

> "The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples which fully applies to the Territory. It further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. It urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual life-style that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it."

65. On 24 August, the text of the consensus was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

11. St. Helena

66. The Special Committee considered the question of St. Helena at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990.

67. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1016).

68. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1732), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

69. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

Decision of the Special Committee

70. At its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990, following a statement by the representative of Norway (A/AC.109/PV.1363), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 115, draft decision II):

> (1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territory and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination.

(3) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to diversification programmes.

(4) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

(5) The Special Committee expresses the view that the administering Power should continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community, including the unemployment situation, and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of fisheries development, forestry, handicrafts and agriculture. In this connection, the Committee, in view of the serious developments in South Africa, notes with concern the trade and transportation dependence of the Territory on South Africa.

(6) The Special Committee reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

(7) The Special Committee calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory. In this connection, the Special Committee welcomes the contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory.

(8) The Special Committee notes with deep concern the continued presence of military facilities on the dependency of Ascension Island. In this regard the Committee, recalling all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, urges the administering Power to take all the necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against neighbouring States by the racist régime of South Africa.

(9) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

71. On 24 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

12. Turks and Caicos Islands

72. The Special Committee considered the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990.

73. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1023 and Corr.1 and Add.1) and on foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/1024).

74. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1733), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

75. At the same meeting the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

Decision of the Special Committee

76. At its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 114, draft resolution VII):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Turks and Caicos Islands.

(3) The Special Committee reiterates further that it is the obligation of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration.

(5) The Special Committee notes the entry into force of a new Constitution under the Turks and Caicos Islands Constitution Order 1988.

(6) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter of the United Nations to develop its dependent Territories economically and socially, and in this regard urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

(7) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources. The Committee notes the announcement by the United Kingdom that as from 1 January 1990, the territorial waters of the Turks and Caicos Islands would be expanded from 3 to 12 miles.

(8) The Special Committee calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory. In this respect, the Committee notes with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to the development of the Territory.

(9) The Special Committee, in that context, welcomes the adoption by the territorial Government of a national development plan aimed at expanding the infrastructure of the Territory and strengthening several key sectors, including tourism, fisheries, water resources management and human resources development. It also notes the appointment by the territorial Government of a new Tourist Board that is fully representative of all sectors of the industry, aimed at ensuring that Turks and Caicos Islanders have an equal opportunity to join the mainstream of development and employment in tourism.

(10) The Special Committee notes the establishment, under the 1988 Constitution, of a Public Service Commission (PSC) to advise the Governor on civil service matters, and of a Public Service Training Board under PSC to advise on, and assist in, the supervision of policies and programmes for the training of public officers at all levels. The Committee urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the necessary assistance for the local staffing of the civil service at all levels and for the training of qualified local personnel in the skills essential to the social and economic development of the Territory.

(11) The Special Committee notes with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug activities and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to combat the drug problem in all its aspects within the Territory.

(12) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

77. On 24 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

13. Tokelau

78. The Special Committee considered the question of Tokelau at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990.

79. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1036).

80. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1734), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

81. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

Decision of the Special Committee

82. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990, following a statement by the representative of New Zealand, the administering Power concerned (A/AC.109/PV.1363), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 114, draft resolution VIII):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Tokelau.

(3) The Special Committee reiterates further that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Tokelau to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Tokelau themselves to determine freely their future political status. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration.

(5) The Special Committee notes the continuing devolution of authority to the General Fono (Council), the highest political authority in Tokelau. It notes the information provided by the administering Power that Tokelau has focused on consolidating recent developments and assimilating them into the customs and culture of the Territory. It notes also the information relayed by the administering Power from the Official Secretary that Tokelau in 1989 focused on strengthening its political institutions. It welcomes the information that Tokelau's wish to pursue avenues that give greater political autonomy to its leadership remains keen, while it wishes to maintain its current relationship with New Zealand.

(6) The Special Committee notes also that such evolution of the indigenous political institutions of Tokelau must proceed in full recognition of the distinct and valued cultural heritage and traditions of Tokelau.

(7) The Special Committee notes that the people of Tokelau have determined to manage their economic and political development in such a way as to ensure the preservation of their social, cultural and traditional heritage, and urges the administering Power to continue to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau in this regard.

(8) The Special Committee welcomes the continued progress towards the drafting of a legal code that is in conformity with the traditional laws and cultural values of Tokelau.

(9) The Special Committee notes with satisfaction the creation within the New Zealand Ministry of External Relations and Trade of a Tokelau Unit and expresses its hope that this will further facilitate and enhance the relations between the Territory and the administering Power.

(10) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. In this connection, the Committee recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development.

(11) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to own and dispose of

the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

(12) The Special Committee calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory. In this respect, the Committee notes with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory.

(13) The Special Committee takes note with appreciation of the relief assistance extended to Tokelau by the administering Power, other Member States and international organizations, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, following the natural disasters caused by cyclone Ofa in February 1990.

(14) The Special Committee calls on all governmental and non-governmental organizations, financial institutions, Member States and agencies of the United Nations system to grant Tokelau special emergency economic assistance to mitigate the effects of cyclone Ofa, and to enable the Territory to meet its medium- and long-term reconstruction and rehabilitation requirements.

(15) The Special Committee takes note of the decision of the General Fono (Council) to include Tokelau in the multilateral Fisheries Agreement between the United States of America and States members of the Forum Fisheries Agency, and urges the administering Power to ensure that the fishing grounds of the Territory are protected.

(16) The Special Committee calls upon the administering Power, in consultation with the General Fono (Council), to continue to expand its development assistance to Tokelau in order to promote the economic and social development of the Territory.

(17) The Special Committee takes note of an inspection of the Tokelau Public Service and the Apia staff undertaken by the State Services Commission in February/March 1989 and expresses the hope that the completion of this inspection has contributed to the development of the Public Service of the Territory.

(18) The Special Committee takes due note of the strong opposition consistently expressed by the people of Tokelau to nuclear tests being carried out in the Pacific region and their concern that the tests constitute a grave threat to the natural resources of the Territory and its social and economic development. In this regard, the Committee takes note of relevant General Assembly resolutions.

(19) The Special Committee takes note of the other major environmental concerns expressed by the people of Tokelau, including the impact that a sea-level rise resulting from global climate change would have on the low-lying atolls of Tokelau, the dumping of toxic waste in the region and the practice of driftnet fishing, and calls on all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to implement the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions in this regard, in particular resolutions 44/206, 44/225 and 44/226, all of 22 December 1989.

(20) The Special Committee welcomes the assistance extended to Tokelau by the United Nations Development Programme and takes note of the consideration being given to the installation of a new satellite system in the Territory with a view to assisting the free flow of information, as well as the education process in the Territory.

(21) The Special Committee invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional and international institutions, to extend all possible assistance to Tokelau with a view to accelerating progress in the social and the economic life of the Territory. Such assistance should take due account of the decisions of the General Fono (Council) on the development priorities of the Territory and the wish of the people to preserve their unique life-style.

(22) The Special Committee takes note that the administering Power is investigating ways of improving the shipping services to Tokelau to ensure better communication with the outside world, and that efforts are being made towards the early establishment of an inter-atoll service.

(23) Bearing in mind the importance of the information provided by the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tokelau, 1986, in assessing the situation in the Territory, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

83. On 24 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations for the attention of her Government.

14. American Samoa

84. The Special Committee considered the question of American Samoa at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990.

85. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1033).

86. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1735), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

87. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

Decision of the Special Committee

88. At its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations reads as follows (see also para. 114, draft resolution IX):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to American Samoa.

(3) The Special Committee reiterates further that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of American Samoa to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of American Samoa themselves to determine freely their future political status. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration.

(5) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and, in this connection, recommends that priority should be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development, to reduce its heavy economic and financial dependence on the United States and to create more employment opportunities for the people of the Territory.

(6) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

(7) The Special Committee notes with grave concern the destruction wrought by cyclone Ofa in February 1990 and, in this respect, notes the speedy emergency assistance provided to the Territory and urges that this assistance be continued.

(8) The Special Committee calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory.

(9) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue to foster close relations between the Territory and other island communities in the region and promote co-operation between the territorial Government and regional institutions, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system.

(10) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee reiterates the value of sending a further visiting mission to American Samoa and requests the administering Power to facilitate such a mission.

89. On 24 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

15. Guam

90. The Special Committee considered the question of Guam at its 1363rd and 1364th meetings, on 1 and 2 August 1990, respectively.

91. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1017) and on military activities (A/AC.109/1018).

92. At the 1363rd meeting on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1736 and Corr.1), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1363). The representative of the United States, the administering Power concerned, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

93. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

Decision of the Special Committee

94. At its 1364th meeting, on 2 August 1990, following a statement by the representative of the United States, the administering Power concerned (A/AC.109/PV.1364), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations reads as follows (see also para. 114, draft resolution X):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of

Guam of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee reiterates further that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Guam to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Guam themselves to determine freely their future political status. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration.

(5) The Special Committee recalls that in referendums held in Guam in 1987, a draft Commonwealth Act was endorsed by the people of Guam which, upon expeditious enactment by the Congress of the United States of America, would reaffirm the right of the people of Guam to draft their own constitution and to govern themselves. The Committee urges the administering Power to give full recognition to the status and rights of the Chamorro people and, in this context, takes note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the cultural identity of the Chamorro people, the indigenous inhabitants of Guam, would be recognized. The Committee also notes that the draft Commonwealth Act provides that the Congress of the United States would recognize the inalienable right to self-determination of the Chamorro people, for which provisions would be made in the Guam Constitution.

(6) The Special Committee reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter. In this regard, the Special Committee recalls all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(7) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(8) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and, in this connection, recommends that priority should be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development.

(9) The Special Committee notes the statement by the representative of the administering Power concerning the growth in tourism and the Government of Guam's desire for balanced economic growth. In this connection, it calls upon the administering Power to take further steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory with a view to reducing its economic dependence on the administering Power.

(10) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Guam to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources. In this connection, the Committee notes the potential for diversifying and developing the economy of Guam offered by, for example, commercial fishing and agriculture, and reaffirms its call upon the administering Power to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at removing constraints to growth in these areas and to ensure their development to the fullest extent.

(11) The Special Committee calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory.

(12) The Special Committee notes that one of the obstacles to economic growth, particularly to agricultural development, stems from the fact that large tracts of land are held by the United States federal authorities (30 per cent for military and 1 per cent for non-military purposes). The Committee further notes that the 1977 Guam Land Use Plan had recommended the release of 2,100 hectares of surplus federal land to the Government of Guam and that according to information transmitted to the Committee in April 1990 by the Guam Commission on Self-Determination, 190 hectares had been transferred by the Navy to the Government of Guam, a further 462 hectares of the identified land had been released and an additional 175 hectares are in the process of being returned to the Government of Guam. In this connection, the Committee calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the transfer of remaining land held by the United States federal authorities to the people of the Territory and to take the necessary steps to protect their property rights.

(13) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee reiterates the view that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

95. On 24 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

16. United States Virgin Islands

96. The Special Committee considered the question of the United States Virgin Islands at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990.

97. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on the latest developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1029), on military activities (A/AC.109/1030) and on foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/1034).

98. On the basis of the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance of 3 May 1990 and following consultations by the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee in that regard, the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, at its 605th meeting, on 24 April (GA/COL/2727), and the Special Committee, at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, after granting the request, heard Mrs. Judith L. Bourne, Save Long Bay Coalition, Inc. (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

99. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1738), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

100. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

101. At the same meeting, Mr. Carlyle Corbin, representative of the Governor of the United States Virgin Islands, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

102. At the same meeting, the representative of Cuba made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

Decision of the Special Committee

103. At its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations reads as follows (see also para. 114, draft resolution XI):

> (1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.
>
> (2) The Special Committee reaffirms its conviction that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands.
>
> (3) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the United States Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the United States Virgin Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration.

(5) The Special Committee takes note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that her Government continues to maintain its long-standing support for the principle of self-determination and that the Territories under its administration are pursuing their right to self-determination at a pace of their own choosing. The Committee also takes note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the referendum on the future status of the United States Virgin Islands planned for November 1989 has been rescheduled by the territorial Government for June 1991, as a result of the devastation of hurricane Hugo (in September 1989). The Committee also notes that provision has been made for a further run-off election in December 1991.

(6) The Special Committee also notes that the public education programme was begun in January 1989 and that efforts are being made to streamline the political education and referendum process by, inter alia, dividing the seven political options into three categories. The Committee calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate the ongoing political education programme in the Territory in order to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960.

(7) The Special Committee takes note of the statement by the representative of the Territory that the Commission on Status and Federal Relations considered, inter alia, the relevance of international law in the process of self-determination, voter residency requirements for political status referendums and the role of the United Nations in observing acts of self-determination. The Committee takes note of the concerns expressed by the Commission and the territorial Government regarding residency requirements for participation in acts of self-determination. In this context, the Special Committee takes note of the relevant United Nations resolutions regarding acts of self-determination in colonial Territories.

(8) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(9) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to continue to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

(10) The Special Committee calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory.

(11) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to continue to promote the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands and reiterates the importance of diversifying the Territory's economy with a view to reducing its heavy economic dependence on the administering Power.

(12) The Special Committee notes with concern the devastation caused by hurricane Hugo to the Territory, particularly to its social and economic infrastructure and to the tourism and agricultural sectors. In this regard, the Committee urges the administering Power, Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system to continue to contribute generously towards the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Territory in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/99 of 11 December 1989.

(13) The Special Committee takes due note of the concern consistently expressed by representatives of the Save Long Bay Coalition Inc. and by the territorial Government regarding the activities of the West Indian Company Ltd. (WICO), a Danish development company, in the reclamation and development of submerged land at Long Bay in the Charlotte Amalie Harbour. The Committee recalls that the issue had been settled by litigation and that the activities of WICO are subject to the regulatory powers of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands and notes other statements by the representative of the territorial Government that the latter would seek external resources to acquire the property.

(14) The Special Committee notes the statement by the Governor in February 1990 that he had requested permission from the administering Power to seek associate membership in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States.

(15) Mindful of the importance of the participation of the Territory in regional and international organizations, the Special Committee notes that the Territory has continued to expand its co-operation with other Caribbean Governments and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to continue to facilitate the participation of the Territory in those bodies, as well as in those organizations in which the Territory has expressed an interest in seeking membership and at which the Territory will be the subject of discussion. In this connection, the Special Committee notes that a representative of the Territory continues to participate, as a member of the delegation of the administering Power, in annual meetings of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development. In this regard, the Committee reiterates its call upon the administering Power to seek a status in that Group for the territorial Government similar to that of other dependent Territories within the Group.

(16) The Special Committee notes with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug activities and the activities of the territorial Government to eradicate the production, distribution and use of illicit drugs. In that connection, the Committee calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to combat the drug problem in all its aspects within the Territory.

(17) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and taking note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the possibility of sending a visiting mission to observe the referendum to be held in June 1991 would be taken into consideration, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands should be kept under review.

104. On 24 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

17. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

105. The Special Committee considered the question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990.

106. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Trust Territory (A/AC.109/1038).

107. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1737), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

108. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

Decision of the Special Committee

109. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990, following statements by the representatives of Chile and Norway (A/AC.109/PV.1363), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. The text of the conclusions and recommendations reads as follows (see also para. 114, draft resolution XII):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Committee reaffirms the importance of ensuring that the people of the Trust Territory fully and freely exercise their inalienable right and that the obligations of the Administering Authority are duly discharged under the Trusteeship Agreement 3/ and the Charter.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to the Trust Territory.

(3) The Special Committee notes with regret the continued non-participation of the Administering Authority in the work of the Sub-Committee during its consideration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. In this regard, the Committee stresses the importance of multilateral efforts within the framework of the United Nations for the solution of the remaining problems of decolonization. It reiterates its appeal to the Administering Authority to reconsider its decision and to resume its participation in the work of the Special Committee, as well as to provide the Committee with vital and up-to-date information on the Territory, in accordance with its obligation under the Charter.

(4) The Special Committee notes with regret that there is no co-operation between the Trusteeship Council and the Committee in relation to the Trust Territory despite the expressed readiness of the Committee to engage in such co-operation.

(5) The Special Committee recalls its previous appeals to the Administering Authority that the people of the Trust Territory should be given the fullest opportunity to inform and educate themselves about the various options open to them in the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and expresses the view that such programmes should be extended and reinforced. The Committee recognizes that it is ultimately for the people of the Trust Territory to decide their political destiny, and calls upon the Administering Authority not to fragment the Territory or take any action against the wishes of the people as expressed in any genuine act of self-determination or their rights in accordance with the Declaration.

(6) The Special Committee stresses the need to preserve the cultural identity and heritage of the Micronesian people and calls upon the Administering Authority to take all necessary steps towards that end.

(7) The Special Committee takes note of the intention of the Administering Authority to seek the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement and urges the Administering Authority to ensure that this is in strict conformity with the Charter.

(8) The Special Committee notes the disputes which have arisen between the local authorities of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Administering Authority in relation to the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America. 4/ It also notes that the referendum held in Palau on 6 February 1990 on the Compact of Free Association failed to attain the 75 per cent majority required under the Palau Constitution. 5/ The Committee reiterates its call upon the Administering Authority in that connection to take all necessary steps to ensure the full enjoyment by the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands as a whole of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter and the Declaration.

(9) The Special Committee, recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and

installations in the Trust Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the Administering Authority to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

(10) The Special Committee urges the Administering Authority to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Trust Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(11) The Special Committee notes the concern expressed by the people of the Trust Territory about the presence of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons in areas under their territorial jurisdiction. In this regard, the Committee welcomes the interest of the Trust Territory in the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Pacific.

(12) The Special Committee, noting the increasing devolution of power to the people of the Trust Territory, welcomes this development and urges the Administering Authority to continue this process in accordance with the Charter and the Declaration.

(13) The Special Committee, noting that the Trust Territory is still, to a large extent, economically and financially dependent on the Administering Authority, is of the view that the Administering Authority should take all necessary measures to enable the people of the Trust Territory to achieve economic independence. In this regard, the Committee recalls the obligation of the Administering Authority relating to the economic development of the Trust Territory.

(14) The Special Committee notes that all war damage claims under Title II have already been settled and that payment of Title I war damage claims is nearing completion. The Special Committee expresses the hope that all remaining claims will be settled in the near future.

(15) The Special Committee urges the Administering Authority, in co-operation with the local authorities of the Trust Territory, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to their natural resources, including marine resources, by taking effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development. In this connection, the Special Committee urges the Administering Authority to assist the maritime authorities of the Trust Territory in strengthening the existing legislation concerning the exploitation, management and conservation of a 200-mile exclusive economic zone. The Committee reaffirms its conviction that the rights of the people of Micronesia over such a zone should be respected and that they should receive all benefits deriving from it.

(16) The Special Committee stresses the need for improved social services, particularly health care in the Trust Territory, and underscores the obligation of the Administering Authority to continue promoting that sector. It further emphasizes the importance of encouraging greater participation in the field of health care by qualified indigenous people. It notes with satisfaction the continued co-operation in the health field between the Trust Territory and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Development Programme.

(17) The Special Committee welcomes the development of closer relations between the local authorities of the Trust Territory and the various regional and international agencies, in particular those specialized agencies within the United Nations system. The Committee urges that priority should continue to be given to the promotion of closer contacts with countries of the region in all fields.

(18) The Special Committee notes that under Article 83 of the Charter, the Security Council exercises all functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment and, in this regard, is confident that special attention will be given by the Security Council to the full implementation of all provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement and the Charter.

(19) The Special Committee takes note of the fact that the Trusteeship Council, at its fifty-sixth session, 6/ noted with satisfaction the assurances given by the Administering Authority that it would continue to fulfil its responsibilities under the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement. The Committee reiterates its call upon the Administering Authority in that connection to discharge those responsibilities in strict conformity with the provisions of the Charter, particularly Article 83, and the Declaration.

110. On 24 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations for the attention of his Government and to the President of the Security Council 7/ and the President of the Trusteeship Council for the attention of the members of the respective organs. 8/

18. American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands

111. At the 1371st meeting, on 14 August 1990, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution submitted by Norway relating to the above-mentioned Territories (A/AC.109/L.1745), which read as follows:

"The Special Committee,

"Having considered the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands,

"Having examined the relevant reports of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories,

"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to those Territories, in particular those resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session,

"Conscious of the need to promote progress towards the full exercise of the right to self-determination in respect of the peoples of all Territories on the Special Committee's list of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"Having heard the statements of the representatives of the administering Powers, New Zealand and the United States of America,

"Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of each Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further the economies of the respective Territories as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

"Noting with appreciation the contribution to the development of the Territories by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

"Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide a means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending further visiting missions to those Territories, at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Powers, should be kept under review,

"1. Approves the relevant reports of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories;

"2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of those Territories to self-determination in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and resolution 1541 (XV);

"3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way serve as a pretext to delay the speedy exercise by the peoples of those Territories of their inalienable right to self-determination;

"4. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the Territories to determine themselves their future political status;

"5. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to create such conditions in the respective Territories under their administration as will enable the people to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination;

"6. Reaffirms in this context the importance of fostering an awareness among the peoples of those Territories of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination;

"7. Calls, therefore, upon the administering Powers to continue to take all necessary steps, bearing in mind the rights of the peoples of those Territories, their wishes as expressed freely in any act of self-determination, and their interests, to expedite the process of decolonization of their respective Territories in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, as well as General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV);

"8. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Powers under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of those Territories and recommends that priority should therefore continue to be given, in consultation with the territorial Governments concerned, to the strengthening and diversification of their respective economies;

"9. Urges the administering Powers, in co-operation with the territorial Governments concerned, to take or continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the right of the peoples of those Territories to own, develop or dispose of the natural resources of those Territories, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

"10. Also urges the administering Powers to foster or continue to foster close relations between the Territories and other island communities in their respective regions, and to promote co-operation between the respective territorial Governments and regional institutions, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

"11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of further visiting missions to the Territories at appropriate times and in consultation with the administering Powers, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its next session;

"12. Recommends to the General Assembly that the present resolution should replace the previous procedure of submitting draft resolutions on the individual Territories herein considered."

112. At the 1376th meeting on 20 August, the Chairman read out the following draft decision:

"The Special Committee takes note of the draft resolution contained in document A/AC.109/L.1745 concerning the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands, which, due to time constraints, was not considered.

"The Special Committee decides to transmit document A/AC.109/L.1745 to its 1991 session for appropriate consideration and also decides to examine the modalities of consolidating the various resolutions on the situation in these small Non-Self-Governing Territories."

Decision of the Special Committee

113. At its 1376th meeting, on 20 August 1990, the Special Committee decided without objection to transmit document A/AC.109/L.1745 to its 1991 session for appropriate consideration and also decided to examine the modalities of consolidating the various resolutions on the situation in those small Non-Self-Governing Territories, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give in that connection at its forty-fifth session.

C. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

114. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1362nd and 1363rd meetings, on 22 January and 1 August 1990, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Question of New Caledonia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of New Caledonia,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia, 9/

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Noting the positive measures that continue to be pursued in New Caledonia by the French authorities, in co-operation with all sectors of the population, to promote political, economic and social development in the Territory, in order to provide a framework for its peaceful progress to self-determination,

Acknowledging the close links between New Caledonia and the peoples of the South Pacific, and the positive actions of the French authorities to facilitate the further development of those links,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia;

2. *Urges* all the parties involved, in the interest of all the people of New Caledonia, to maintain, in a spirit of harmony, their dialogue;

3. *Invites* all the parties involved to continue promoting a framework for the peaceful progress of the Territory towards an act of self-determination in which all options are open, and which would safeguard the rights of all New Caledonians;

4. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Question of Anguilla

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Anguilla,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 10/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Anguilla, including in particular General Assembly resolution 44/94 of 11 December 1989,

Concious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

[Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,]

Taking note of the results of the general elections of February 1989 and the statement of the Chief Minister that the Government of Anguilla had no intention of moving towards independence during its current term of office,

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 11/

Noting that the Government of the United Kingdom has agreed to several of the constitutional changes recommended by the Anguilla House of Assembly and that those agreed upon have been referred to the legal advisers of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, who were instructed to begin work on the amendments, and that in January 1990 a territorial government delegation visited London to discuss the amendments to the Constitution,

Noting that the administering Power has not changed its position regarding the restriction or delegation to ministers of the territorial Government of any or all of the Governor's special responsibilities without setting a time-frame for independence,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory,

Expressing its concern at the continued illegal operation of foreign fishing vessels within the territorial waters of Anguilla and welcoming the measures taken by the territorial Government and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States designed to protect and conserve marine resources and to control the activities of foreign fishermen operating illegally in the area,

Stressing the importance of an efficient and effective civil service and noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government aimed at alleviating the problem of unemployment and providing increased job opportunities,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the contribution to the development of the Territory by specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank,

Recalling that in 1987 Anguilla became a member of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank and that it continues to participate and maintain an active interest in the related activities of other regional organizations,

Recalling also the dispatch in 1984 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Anguilla; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Anguilla;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in Anguilla as will enable its people to exercise freely and without interference, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Anguilla themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary to increase employment of the local population in the civil service and other sectors of the economy;

8. Also urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources; in this connection, the General Assembly takes note of reports of the possible sale of one of Anguilla's offshore islands to an international group of bankers;

9. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

11. Reiterates its request to the administering Power to continue to make every effort to facilitate and encourage the participation of the Territory in regional and international organizations;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Question of Bermuda

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Bermuda,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 12/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Bermuda, in particular General Assembly resolution 44/92 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

[Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,]

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 11/

Noting that, following the general elections of 1989 during which the ruling United Bermuda Party retained power in the House of Assembly despite the loss of eight seats, its leader, the Prime Minister, stated that the question of independence was no longer a major issue because the majority of the people did not seem to want independence at present,

Noting also that the leader of the largest opposition party, the Progressive Labour Party, considers that independence would help to unify the people of Bermuda and that the Governor of Bermuda stated that the Government of Bermuda recognized that it had a responsibility to obtain pertinent information on the question of independence should circumstances change,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting that in January 1988 the Government of Bermuda started work on a new development plan for the Territory with a view to involving the public as closely as possible in its preparation,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to the development of the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in Non-Self-Governing Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Bermuda; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Bermuda;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Bermuda to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) as well as all other relevant resolution of the Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

7. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve Bermuda in any offensive acts or interference directed against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

8. Also urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development;

10. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

11. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance for the development needs of Bermuda;

12. Reaffirms the value of sending a visiting mission to the Territory and requests the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission at the earliest possible opportunity;

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Question of the British Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the British Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 13/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the British Virgin Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 44/95 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

[Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,]

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 11/

Noting the announcement of 22 December 1987 by the territorial Government that it would introduce legislation to revise the electoral laws of the Territory to provide for continuous voter registration,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Expressing its concern over the continued illegal operations of foreign fishermen and stressing that this uncontrolled exploitation could deplete current fish stocks and adversely affect future yields,

Noting that expatriates still account for a large share of the employed labour force and that there is a critical need for the training of nationals in the technical, vocational, managerial and professional fields, and welcoming the establishment of the British Virgin Islands College, which would meet the needs of the public and private sectors of the Territory,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, as well as by regional organizations,

Noting the continued participation of the Territory in regional and other international organizations,

Noting the severe effects of hurricane Hugo on the Territory's economy, particularly on its infrastructure, agriculture and tourism sectors, as well as the adverse consequences of the hurricane on the Government's economic diversification efforts,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the British Virgin Islands; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the British Virgin Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the British Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and calls upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to broaden the economic base of the Territory through diversification and to continue to increase its assistance to the Territory in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the economy;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate the adoption of a human resources training programme in order to expand the participation of the local population in the decision-making process in all sectors and to fill managerial and technical positions with local persons;

9. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. Reiterates its appeal to the administering Power to continue to facilitate the participation of the British Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations and in other organizations of the United Nations system;

11. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional organizations concerned, to intensify measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic development of the Territory;

12. Urges Member States and specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend all possible assistance with a view to rehabilitating and reconstructing the Territory, which had been devastated by hurricane Hugo;

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Question of the Cayman Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Cayman Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 10/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Cayman Islands, in particular General Assembly resolution 44/91 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

[Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,]

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 11/

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government to promote agricultural production with a view to reducing the Territory's dependence on imported provisions,

Expressing its concern that property and land continue to be owned and developed largely by investors from abroad,

Noting that a large proportion of the labour force of the Territory consists of expatriates, and that there is a critical need for the training of nationals in the technical, vocational, managerial and professional fields,

Noting also the efforts of the territorial Government to implement its localization programme to promote increased participation of the local population in the decision-making process in the Cayman Islands,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the signing in November 1989 at Miami, Florida, United States of America by the Government of the Cayman Islands, together with eighteen other countries of the region, of a Caribbean customs agreement entitled "Memorandum of Understanding regarding Mutual Assistance and Co-operation for the Prevention and Repression of Customs Offences in the Carribean Zone",

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions, to the development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Cayman Islands; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Cayman Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Cayman Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Calls upon the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to facilitate the expansion of the current localization programme;

7. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy;

8. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional institutions, to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Question of Montserrat

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Montserrat,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 10/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Montserrat, including in particular General Assembly resolution 44/96 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

[Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,]

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 11/

Noting the constitutional developments that have been taking place in the Territory as well as the conclusion, on 13 February 1990, of the consultations between the administering Power and the territorial Government on matters referring to the new Constitution,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting that emigration would exacerbate the shortage of human resources and emphasizing the importance of taking measures to broaden the educational programme to develop the Territory's human resources,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund,

Noting with concern the continued dissociation of the Territory from the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization since the withdrawal by the administering Power of the associate membership of Montserrat from that organization in 1983, and aware of the active interest of the Government of Montserrat in the readmission of the Territory as an associate member of the agency,

Expressing its sympathies to the people of Montserrat for the devastation wrought on the Territory by hurricane Hugo in 1989 and welcoming the assistance extended to the Territory by the administering Power, other Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system,

Noting that, owing to the magnitude of the devastation in Montserrat, the Territory will require substantial assistance in its rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts,

Recalling the dispatch in 1975 and 1982 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Montserrat; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Montserrat;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Montserrat to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to launch programmes, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to foster an awareness among the people of Montserrat of the possibilities available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and reiterates the importance of diversifying the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. Also urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to provide incentives to assist nationals in finding better opportunities at home and to attract qualified nationals from abroad, as well as to continue to provide the necessary assistance to develop the Territory's human resources through the rationalization of the educational system;

9. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional organizations, to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social life of the Territory;

10. Urges the administering Power, other Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system to continue to contribute generously to rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the Territory in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/3 of 12 October 1989;

11. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take urgent steps to facilitate the readmission of Montserrat as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

Question of the Turks and Caicos Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 10/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 44/93 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

[Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,]

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 11/

Noting that the efforts of the administering Power to resolve the 1986 constitutional crisis in the Territory resulted in the drafting of a new Constitution by the administering Power and the subsequent holding of general elections in March 1988,

Noting the entry into force of a new Constitution under the Turks and Caicos Islands Constitution Order 1988,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Turks and Caicos Islands and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability and develop a wider economic base for the Territory,

Noting the announcement by the United Kingdom that as from 1 January 1990, the territorial waters of the Turks and Caicos Islands would be expanded from 3 to 12 miles,

Welcoming the adoption by the territorial Government of a national development plan aimed at expanding the infrastructure of the Territory and strengthening several key sectors, including tourism, fisheries, water resources management and human resources development, and noting the appointment by the territorial Government of a new Tourist Board that is fully representative of all sectors of the industry, aimed at ensuring that Turks and Caicos Islanders have an equal opportunity to join the mainstream of development and employment in tourism,

Noting the establishment, under the 1988 Constitution, of a Public Service Commission to advise the Governor on civil service matters, and of a Public Service Training Board under the Commission to advise on, and assist in, the supervision of policies and programmes for the training of public officers at all levels,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to the economic and social development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1980 of two United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Turks and Caicos Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the obligation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Turks and Caicos

Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to develop its dependent Territories economically and socially and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands, to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Territory;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. Also urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the necessary assistance for the localization of the civil service at all levels and for the training of local personnel;

9. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

Question of Tokelau

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Tokelau,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 13/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Tokelau, in particular General Assembly resolution 44/90 of 11 December 1989,

[Having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand, the administering Power,]

Noting the continuing devolution of power to the local authority, the General Fono (Council), and mindful that the cultural heritage and traditions of the people of Tokelau should be taken fully into account in the evolution of Tokelau's political institutions,

Welcoming the information that Tokelau's wish to pursue avenues that give greater political autonomy to its leadership remains keen, while it wishes to maintain its current relationship with the administering Power,

Welcoming the continued progress towards the drafting of a legal code that is in conformity with the traditional laws and cultural values of Tokelau,

Noting with satisfaction the creation within the New Zealand Ministry of External Relations and Trade of a Tokelau Unit and expressing its hope that this will further facilitate and enhance the relations between the Territory and the administering Power,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting the inspection of the Tokelau Public Service and its staff at Apia undertaken by the New Zealand State Services Commission in early 1989, and expressing the hope that the completion of this inspection will contribute to the development of the Public Service of the Territory,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and noting the measures being taken by the Government of New Zealand in that regard,

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory,

Noting with appreciation the relief assistance extended to Tokelau by the administering Power, other Member States and international organizations, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, following the natural disasters caused by cyclone Ofa in February 1990,

Recalling the decision of the General Fono to include Tokelau in the multilateral Fisheries Agreement between the United States of America and States members of the Forum Fisheries Agency, and urging the administering Power to ensure that the fishing grounds of the Territory are protected,

Noting the strong opposition expressed by the people of Tokelau to nuclear testing in the Pacific region and their concern that those tests constitute a grave threat to the natural resources of the Territory and its social and economic development,

Noting the other major environmental concerns expressed by the people of Tokelau, including the impact that a sea-level rise resulting from global climate change would have on the low-lying atolls of Tokelau, the dumping of toxic waste in the region and the practice of driftnet fishing,

Welcoming the assistance extended to Tokelau by the United Nations Development Programme and taking note of the consideration being given to the installation of a new satellite system in the Territory with a view to assisting the free flow of information, as well as the education process in the Territory,

Noting that the administering Power is investigating ways of improving the shipping services to Tokelau to ensure better communication with the outside world, and that efforts are being made towards the early establishment of an inter-atoll service,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976, 1981 and 1986 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Tokelau; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Tokelau;

4. Reiterates further that it is the responsibility of New Zealand, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Tokelau to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Tokelau themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. Urges the Government of New Zealand, the administering Power, to continue to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau in carrying out the Territory's political and economic development, in order to preserve their social, cultural and traditional heritage;

9. Calls upon the administering Power, in consultation with the General Fono (Council), to continue to expand its development assistance to Tokelau in order to promote the economic and social development of the Territory;

10. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional institutions, to extend or continue to extend all possible assistance to Tokelau, in consultation with the administering Power and the people of Tokelau;

11. Invites all governmental and non-governmental organizations, financial institutions, Member States and agencies of the United Nations system to grant Tokelau special emergency economic assistance to mitigate the effects of Cyclone Ofa, and to enable the Territory to meet its medium- and long-term reconstruction and rehabilitation requirements;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IX

Question of American Samoa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 13/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to American Samoa, in particular General Assembly resolution 44/97 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to promote progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration in respect of American Samoa,

[Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power,]

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting with grave concern the destruction wrought by cyclone Ofa in February 1990 and, in this respect, noting the speedy emergency assistance provided to the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1981 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Terrritories and reaffirming the value of sending, at an appropriate time, a further visiting mission to American Samoa,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to American Samoa; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to American Samoa;

4. Reiterates further that it is the responsibility of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of American Samoa to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of American Samoa themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of American Samoa and recommends that priority should be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development, to reduce its heavy economic and financial dependence on the United States and to create more employment opportunities for the people of the Territory;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. Urges that, due to the destruction wrought by cyclone Ofa, emergency assistance to the Territory should be continued;

9. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

10. Urges the administering Power to continue to foster close relations between the Territory and other island communities in the region and promote co-operation between the territorial Government and regional institutions, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, taking into account, in particular, the wishes of the people of the Territory, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION X

Question of Guam

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Guam,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 14/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Guam, in particular General Assembly resolution 44/98 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

[Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power,]

Recalling that in referendums held in Guam in 1987, a draft Commonwealth Act was endorsed by the people of Guam which, upon expeditious enactment by the Congress of the United States of America, would reaffirm the right of the people of Guam to draft their own constitution and to govern themselves,

Noting that the draft Commonwealth Act provides that the Congress of the United States would recognize the inalienable right to self-determination of the Chamorro people, for which provisions would be made in the Guam Constitution,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting that the 1977 Guam Land Use Plan had recommended the release of 2,100 hectares of surplus federal land to the Government of Guam and that, according to information transmitted to the Special Committee in April 1990 by the Guam Commission on Self-Determination, 190 hectares had been transferred by the Navy to the Government of Guam, a further 462 hectares of the identified land had been released and an additional 175 hectares are in the process of being returned to the Government of Guam,

Noting the potential for diversifying and developing the economy of Guam through commercial fishing and agriculture,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power concerning the growth in tourism and the desire of the Government of Guam for balanced economic growth,

Taking note also of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the cultural identity of the Chamorro people, the indigenous inhabitants of Guam, would be recognized,

Recalling the dispatch in 1979 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and reiterating that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Guam; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Guam;

4. Reiterates further that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Guam to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Guam of the possibilities open to them with regard to their right to self-determination and calls upon the United States of America, as the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the process of decolonization strictly in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of the Territory;

6. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

7. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

8. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of Guam and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to take further steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory, with a view to reducing its economic dependence on the administering Power;

9. Reiterates that one of the obstacles to economic growth in Guam is the holding of large tracts of land by the United States federal authorities, and calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the transfer of land to the people of the Territory and to take the necessary steps to safeguard their property rights;

10. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Guam to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, as well as to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at removing constraints to growth in commercial fishing and agriculture;

11. Urges the administering Power to give full recognition to the status and rights of the Chamorro people;

12. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XI

Question of the United States Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 12/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the United States Virgin Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 44/99 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

[Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power,]

Recalling the statement by the representative of the administering Power that her Government continues to maintain its long-standing support for the principle of self-determination and that the Territories under its administration are pursuing their right to self-determination at a pace of their own choosing,

Taking note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the referendum on the future status of the United States Virgin Islands planned for November 1989 has been rescheduled by the territorial Government for June 1991, as a result of the devastation of hurricane Hugo in September 1989 and that provision has been made for a further run-off election in December 1991,

Noting that the public education programme was begun in January 1989 and that efforts are being made to streamline the political education and referendum process by, inter alia, dividing the seven political options into three categories,

Taking note of the statement by the representative of the Territory that the Commission on Status and Federal Relations considered, inter alia, the relevance of international law in the process of self-determination, voter residency requirements for political status referendums and the role of the United Nations in observing acts of self-determination, and taking note of the concerns expressed by the Commission and the territorial Government regarding residency requirements for participation in acts of self-determination, and of the relevant United Nations resolutions regarding acts of self-determination in colonial Territories,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting with concern the devastation caused by hurricane Hugo to the Territory, particularly to its social and economic infrastructure and to the tourism and agricultural sectors,

Noting the statement by the Governor in February 1990 that he had requested permission from the administering Power to seek associate membership in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States;

Noting also the continued concern expressed by a petitioner at the reclamation and development of submerged land at Long Bay in the Charlotte Amalie Harbour, and taking note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the issue had been settled by litigation and that those activities were subject to the regulatory powers of the Government of the Territory,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the active interest of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands in participating in the related work of the international and regional organizations concerned,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the United States Virgin Islands; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to continue to create such conditions in the United States Virgin Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the United States Virgin Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate programmes of political education in the Territory in order to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to continue to promote the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands, and reiterates the importance of diversifying the Territory's economy with a view to reducing its heavy economic dependence on the administering Power;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. Expresses its concern about the continued depletion of the Territory's marine resources and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to take the necessary steps to reverse this trend;

9. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. Urges the administering Power to facilitate the participation of the United States Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations;

11. Urges the administering Power, Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system to continue to contribute generously towards the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Territory in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/99 of 11 December 1989;

12. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

13. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

14. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, particularly in the light of the referendum referred to in the seventh and eighth preambular paragraphs of the present resolution, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XII

Question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 9/

Mindful of the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Taking note of the Trusteeship Agreement concluded between the Administering Authority and the Security Council with regard to the Trust Territory, 3/

Mindful that, under Article 83 of the Charter, the Security Council shall exercise all functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the Trusteeship Agreements and of their alteration or amendment,

Confident that special attention will be given by the Security Council to the full implementation of all provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement,

Noting with regret that there is no co-operation between the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee in relation to the Territory, despite the expressed readiness of the Committee to engage in such co-operation,

Noting the disputes between the local authorities of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Administering Authority in relation to the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America 4/ and noting that the referendum held in Palau on 6 February 1990 on the Compact of Free Association failed to attain the 75 per cent majority required under the Palau Constitution, 5/

Noting with regret the continued non-participation of the Administering Authority in the related work of the Special Committee and stressing the importance of multilateral efforts within the framework of the United Nations for the solution of the remaining problems of decolonization,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) and all other United Nations resolutions relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Noting that, to a large extent, the Trust Territory continues to depend upon the Administering Authority economically and financially and recalling the obligation of the Administering Authority relating to the economic and social development of the Trust Territory,

Noting that the Administering Authority has taken measures to distribute the unpaid war claims to the people of the Trust Territory and expressing the hope that all remaining claims will be settled in the near future,

Noting with satisfaction the continued co-operation in the health field between the Trust Territory and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, including in particular the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Development Programme,

Noting the concern expressed by the people of the Trust Territory at the presence of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons in areas under their territorial jurisdiction,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; 9/

2. Affirms the inalienable right of the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Expresses the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to the Trust Territory;

4. Reaffirms the importance of ensuring that the people of the Trust Territory fully and freely exercise their inalienable right and that the obligations of the Administering Authority are duly discharged under the Trusteeship Agreement 3/ and the Charter;

5. Calls upon the Administering Authority to take all necessary steps to ensure the full enjoyment by the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands as a whole of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter, the Trusteeship Agreement and the Declaration;

6. Recognizes that it is ultimately for the people of the Trust Territory to decide their political destiny and calls upon the Administering Authority not to fragment the Territory or take any action against the wishes of the people as expressed in any genuine act of self-determination, or against their rights as set out in the Declaration;

7. Recalls the appeals addressed to the Administering Authority by the Special Committee that the people of the Trust Territory should be given the fullest opportunity to inform and educate themselves about the various options open to them in the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and expresses the view that such programmes should be extended and reinforced;

8. Welcomes the increasing devolution of power to the people of the Trust Territory and urges the Administering Authority to continue that process in accordance with the Charter and the Declaration;

9. Takes note of the intention of the Administering Authority to seek the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement and urges the Administering Authority to ensure that such action should be taken in strict conformity with the Charter;

10. Takes note of the fact that the Trusteeship Council, at its fifty-sixth session, 6/ noted with satisfaction the assurances given by the Administering Authority that it would continue to fulfil its responsibilities under the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement and calls upon the Administering Authority in that connection to discharge those responsibilities in strict conformity with the provisions of the Charter, particularly Article 83, and the Declaration;

11. Affirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Trust Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the Administering Authority to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Trust Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

12. Urges the Administering Authority to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Trust Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

13. Expresses the view that the Administering Authority should take all necessary measures to reduce the Trust Territory's economic dependence on the Administering Authority and to facilitate the attainment of economic independence;

14. Urges the Administering Authority, in co-operation with the local authorities of the Trust Territory, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

15. Also urges the Administering Authority to assist the maritime authorities of the Trust Territory in strengthening the existing legislation concerning the exploitation, management and conservation of a 200-mile exclusive economic zone and reaffirms its conviction that the rights of the people of Micronesia over such a zone should be respected and that they should receive all benefits deriving from it;

16. Stresses the need to preserve the cultural identity and heritage of the Micronesian people and calls upon the Administering Authority to take all necessary steps towards that end;

17. Takes note of the interest of the people of the Trust Territory in the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Pacific;

18. Welcomes the development of closer relations between the local authorities of the Trust Territory and the various international and regional agencies, in particular those of the United Nations system, and urges that priority should continue to be given to the promotion of closer contacts with countries of the region in all fields;

19. Appeals to the Administering Authority to resume its participation in the related work of the Special Committee and to provide the Committee with vital and up-to-date information on the Territory, in accordance with its obligation under the Charter;

20. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

* * *

115. The Special Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decisions:

DRAFT DECISION I

Question of Pitcairn

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 9/ reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which fully applies to the Territory. The Assembly further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Assembly urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual life-style that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT DECISION II

Question of St. Helena

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 13/ reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Assembly urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination. The Assembly reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the

economy and to increase its assistance to diversification programmes. The Assembly urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources. The Assembly expresses the view that the administering Power should continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community, including the unemployment situation, and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of fisheries development, forestry, handicrafts and agriculture. The Assembly, in view of the serious developments in South Africa, notes with concern the trade and transportation dependency of the Territory on South Africa. The Assembly reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly, in that connection, welcomes the assistance rendered by the United Nations Development Programme and invites other organizations of the United Nations system to assist in the development of the Territory. The Assembly notes with deep concern the continued presence of military facilities on the dependency of Ascension Island and, in that regard, recalls all United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Assembly urges the administering Power to take all the necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against neighbouring States by the racist régime of South Africa. The Assembly considers that the possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review, and requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of St. Helena at its next session, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23), chap. I, paras. 76 and 77.

2/ A/45/23 (Part III), chap. IV.

3/ Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1957.VI.A.1).

4/ For the text of the Covenant, see Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Forty-second Session, Sessional Fascicle, annexes, document T/1759.

5/ For the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Observe the Plebicite in Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, February 1990, see Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1 (T/1942 and Corr.1).

Notes (continued)

6/ Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 1 (S/20843), para. 172.

7/ S/21662.

8/ T/1950.

9/ The present chapter.

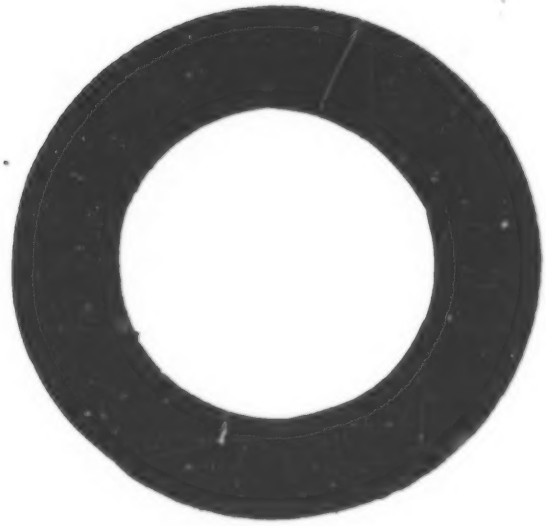
10/ A/45/23 (Part III), chap. IV; A/45/23 (Part IV), chap. V; and the present chapter.

11/ A/AC.109/944 and Corr.1, para. 17.

12/ A/45/23 (Part III), chap. IV; A/45/23 (Part IV), chaps. V and VI; and the present chapter.

13/ A/45/23 (Part III), chap. IV and the present chapter.

14/ A/45/23 (Part III), chap. IV; A/45/23 (Part IV), chap. VI; and the present chapter.



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REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES*

(covering its work during 1990)

Rapporteur: Mr. Mohammad Najdat SHAHEED (Syrian Arab Republic)

CHAPTER X

FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

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* This document contains chapter X of the Special Committee's report to the General Assembly. The general introductory chapter will be issued under the symbol A/45/23 (Part I). Other chapters of the report will be issued under the symbol A/45/23 (Parts II-VI and VIII). The complete report will be issued subsequently as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/45/23).

CHAPTER X

FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1362nd meeting, on 22 January 1990, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1718), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) as a separate item and to consider it at its plenary meetings.

2. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1363rd, 1366th, 1369th and 1370th meetings, on 1, 8, 13 and 14 August 1990.

3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 44/101 of 11 December 1989 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 11 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining mainfestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 44/406 of 1 November 1989 concerning the Territory. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as Assembly resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985, relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration. The Committee also took into account the documents adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries. 1/

4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1042 and Corr.1).

5. At its 1363rd and 1366th meetings, on 1 and 8 August, the Committee granted requests for hearing to Mr. T. J. Peck of the Legislative Council of the Falkland Islands, as well as to Messrs. D. A. Clifton, Hugo Warneford Thomson and Alexander Betts.

6. At the 1368th meeting on 9 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item sponsored by Chile, Cuba and Venezuela (A/AC.109/L.1743).

7. At the 1369th meeting, on 13 August, following a statement by the representative of Cuba, statements were made by Messrs. Peck, Clifton, Thomson and Betts (see A/AC.109/PV.1369).

8. At the same meeting, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegation of Argentina had expressed the wish to participate in the Committee's consideration of the item. The Committee decided to accede to the request.

9. At the 1370th meeting, on 14 August, the representative of Venezuela introduced draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1743 referred to in paragraph 6 (see A/AC.109/PV.1370).

10. At the same meeting, the representative of Argentina made a statement (see A/AC.109/PV.1370).

11. Also at the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1743) by 20 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (see para. 14).

12. On 27 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1050) was transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Argentina to the United Nations for the attention of their Governments.

13. The delegation of the United Kingdom, the administering Power concerned, did not participate in the Special Committee's consideration of the item. 2/

B. Decision of the Special Committee

14. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1050) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1370th meeting, on 14 August 1990, to which reference is made in paragraph 11, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 43/25 of 17 November 1988 and its resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 20 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986, A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987, A/AC.109/972 of 11 August 1988 and A/AC.109/1008 of 15 August 1989 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Taking note with interest of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom, and of the agreements contained in the Argentine-British Declarations issued in Madrid on 19 October 1989 3/ and on 15 February 1990, 4/

Considering that the new process of dialogue and co-operation between Argentina and the United Kingdom should facilitate the resumption of the negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty,

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. Reiterates that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

2. Takes note with satisfaction of the fact that the Government of Argentina has reiterated its intention to comply with the General Assembly resolutions referring to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

3. Regrets that, in spite of such circumstance and of the widespread international support for a negotiation between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom that includes all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;

4. Urges the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to consolidate the current process of dialogue and bilateral co-operation through the resumption of negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25;

5. Reiterates its firm support for the renewed mission of good offices undertaken by the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

6. Decides to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to the directives that the General Assembly has issued and may issue in that regard.

Notes

1/ A/44/551-S/20870.

2/ See also Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23), paras. 76 and 77.

3/ A/44/678-S/20915.

4/ A/45/136-S/21159.